

REVENUE BILL READY

It Will Be Reported in the Senate To-day

EXPECTED TO YIELD \$205,000,000

An After-War Tariff on Dyestuffs Is Provided

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The administration revenue bill as amended by the Senate finance committee, was approved late Monday night by the Democratic Senate caucus and will be reported in the Senate to-day. The measure, leaders estimate, will yield \$205,000,000 annually, an increase of \$7,500,000 over the estimated revenue as it passed the House. Final approval of the measure was voted after the caucus, which began sessions on the measure a week ago, had debated the various sections exhaustively and had defeated many motions to alter the provisions inserted by the committee.

As it will be reported, the measure differs in several important respects from the House bill. Its principal provisions include a surtax on incomes, an inheritance tax, a ten per cent net profit tax on the manufacture of war munitions, a five per cent tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions, a license tax of fifty cents per thousand on the capital stock of corporations, liquor taxes, and miscellaneous stamp taxes. The bill also provides for the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission. The caucus had approved a committee amendment increasing the salaries of the proposed commissioners from \$7,500 to \$10,000, but just before adjournment that action was reconsidered and the \$7,500 salary restored. Provision also is made in a section approved Monday night for a tariff of coal tar dyestuffs and medicinal derivatives in order to encourage the manufacture in the United States. Several party leaders waged a losing fight against the dyestuffs tariff. In approving the proposal, however, the caucus included an amendment under which the duties will not become effective until the close of the European war or until conditions of importation should have been substantially restored. It also was provided that all existing duties upon dyestuffs shall be suspended during the period of the war.

The caucus sustained the finance committee amendment to the wine schedule after a vigorous fight led by Senator Phelan of California, for retention of the House rates. As approved the tax on still wines will be at the rate of eight cents per wine gallon and the tax on grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of sweet wines will be 85 cents per proof gallon as against ten cents proposal in the House bill. On champagne and sparkling wine a tax of three cents would be levied on each half pint; on artificially carbonated wine two and one-half cents per half pint and on each bottle or other container of cordials or similar compounds one and one-half cents per half pint.

In view of the adoption of the license tax on the stock or corporations the caucus voted to eliminate stamp taxes on express and freight bills or lading and telephone and telegraph messages. Stamp taxes are retained, however, on bonds, debentures and certificates of indebtedness, conveyances, custom house receipts, insurance policies, foreign steamship tickets and Pullman car seats and berths.

Slow Work on Ship Bill.

Debate on the ship bill Monday resolved itself into a time-killing discussion to await the report of the finance committee on revenue legislation. Republican leaders assured senators in charge of the shipping bill that they would agree to a vote on it if the moment the revenue bill reached the Senate, but not before that time. At no time were there more than a dozen senators in the chamber while Republican speeches in opposition to the ship bill were made. Senators Weeks, Gallinger and Sterling declared it to be a step toward socialism and a veritable declaration of war against the American ship building industry. Senator Sherman attacked it as a dangerous step toward government ownership.

FRENCH WAR BILL IS NEARLY \$8,000,000,000

Nation Is Spending \$397,000,000 Every Month to Maintain Her Share in the World Struggle.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The war bill of France to the end of July was \$7,800,000,000, according to figures available yesterday. The miscellaneous expenses of the government were \$2,000,000,000. The average cost of war, the figures show, is now \$397,400,000 monthly.

BIG GATHERING

Of Suffragists in September at Atlantic City.

New York, Aug. 16.—Preparations are being made for a great assemblage of suffragists at Atlantic City, N. J., from September 6 to 10 when leading suffragists from all over the United States will attend the emergency convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association to discuss its policies. One of the most important phases of the convention will be a three-cornered debate of the question whether the association shall advocate the granting of suffrage to women by amendment to the federal constitution, through action by the different states, or by both methods.

Arguments representing the three points of view will be presented by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky; Mrs. Ida Harper of New York and Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York. Subsequently the convention will vote as to which method shall be approved.

"HOW IS YOUR LIVER?"

No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not gripe. Price 25c. of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

N. H. CANDIDATE WARBLER TO WIN COUNTY VOTES

Sings Lustily After Making Speeches, While Wife Thrums on the Banjo.

Exeter, N. H., Aug. 16.—Stewart E. Rowe, a candidate for treasurer of Rockingham county, is the only aspirant for office who ever conducted a singing campaign.

He has begun a unique tour accompanied by his wife, who plays the banjo, while Mr. Rowe has an original poem, "When the Little Warbler Was Falling in the Fall." He sings the song and recites the poem after his addresses on the issues of the campaign, and draws large audiences.

He is out for the Republican nomination, and is opposed by the present incumbent, James L. Parker of Portsmouth. Mr. Rowe is a Boston university law school graduate with the class of 1912, and while in college boarded at his home in Kensington, doing his farm work before leaving for Boston, and also "choring up" after returning at night. He states that he intends to rival the famous hard-cider campaign of Harrison and Tyler in the olden days and the "hound dog" song of Champ Clark.

With this program he will tour Rockingham county, and make an effort to sing and recite his way to victory in the primary election on Sept. 5.

JERSEY CITY HOLDS UP POWDER FOR ARMY

Refuses to Pass Consignment to Government for Use at Fort Totten.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 16.—A shipment of 44 cases of black powder over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, consigned to the United States government for use at Fort Totten, N. Y., was held up yesterday by the police under the municipal order prohibiting shipments of explosives into the city, promulgated after the Black Tom disaster. It is understood the Lackawanna will try to reship the consignment by another route. The right of the city to hold up shipments is now being tested in the courts in the interest of the Lackawanna.

NEW JUMP IN WHEAT PRICES

Damage to Crop Not Exaggerated, Perhaps Underestimated.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The wheat market made another sensational advance on crop damage reports yesterday. December options 30 minutes before the close had advanced an extreme eight cents from \$1.35 to \$1.43 per bushel.

September, less active, rose from \$1.35, where it sold early, to \$1.42. The advance began with the statement of a well known expert that the latest reports showed that the recent government report, which sent prices up 11 cents a few days ago, had not exaggerated crop damages.

On top of this came a statement by the Manitoba, Canada, minister of agriculture to the effect that the damage was worse than had been previously estimated.

The net advance at the close was 4 1/2 cents for September and 4 1/2 cents for December wheat.

Bernard Snow, an expert, whose name has been mentioned in connection with a possible federal investigation of the rise in prices said: "To-day's market is a full answer to any questions which may have arisen in the minds of federal officials as to whether there has been anything artificial in the actions of the grain market."

Whether a federal investigation is to be made into the recent rise in the price of wheat and the subsequent threatened advance in the price of bakery goods, was to be decided at a conference late yesterday between Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the federal trade commission, and Charles F. Clynne, United States district attorney.

Mr. Clynne yesterday said that the heads of several large baking concerns had discussed the situation with him and made threats of an immediate advance in prices.

BRITISH USE YEAR'S SHELLS IN A WEEK

Preceding July Offensive They Fire Munitions Equal to Entire British Production in First Eleven Months of War.

London, Aug. 16.—Referring to German reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague, minister of munitions, said it was true that last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount that would have been considered adequate eight months ago and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of the war. It was needless to fear, however, that the offensive would be brought to a premature conclusion by a shortage of ammunition as long as the workers and the employers continued to play their part nobly, as they were now doing.

One of the congregation of a church not far from Boston approached her pastor with the complaint that she was greatly disturbed by the unmelodious singing of one of her neighbors. "It's positively unbearable," she said. "That man in the pew in front of us spoils the service for me. His voice is harsh, and he has no idea of a tune. Can't you ask him to change his pew?"

The good pastor was sorely perplexed. After a few moments' reflection he said: "Well, I naturally would feel a little delicate on that score, especially as I should have to tell him why I asked it. But I'll tell you what I might do. Here his face became illuminated by a happy thought. 'I might ask him to join the choir,'" Harper's Magazine.

TURN FOR THE WORSE AGAIN

Epidemic Gains Despite the Unusually Cool Weather

163 NEW CASES YESTERDAY

Sixteen Cases Reported in Boston Yesterday—State-Wide Quarantine

New York, Aug. 16.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis has taken a turn for the worse, despite the continuation of unusually cool weather. During the 24 hours ending at 10 a. m. yesterday, 163 new cases of the disease and 30 deaths were reported to the health department. This is an increase in new cases of nearly 100 per cent over Monday's figures, which showed 93 were stricken with the plague and 31 deaths. Failure of physicians to report cases over the Sunday holiday was suggested as a reason for the increase in yesterday's figures. Since the epidemic began there have been 6,532 cases and 1,463 deaths.

New Jersey's State-Wide Quarantine. New Jersey's state-wide quarantine against the plague was put into effect yesterday. Special guards were placed at all terminal points to prevent children under sixteen years of age from entering the state, and local restrictions of the most stringent character were ordered at the various coast resorts. Building operations on many of the large private estates have been suspended.

RECORD PARALYSIS DAY.

Sixteen Cases Reported to State Authorities.

Boston, Aug. 16.—Sixteen cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday to the state department of health, making a total of 97 in this state since Aug. 1, as against 117 in July.

A SUFFRAGIST SPLIT.

Nevada Organization Opposes State by State Method.

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 16.—Announcement was made here yesterday by Miss Annie Martin, chairman of the National Woman's party, which held a three days' conference here last week, that the Nevada Woman's Civic league, of which she is president, has severed its relations with the National Woman's Suffrage association. One reason given for the withdrawal was the desire to work exclusively for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Suffrage leaders declared that the state-by-state method pursued by the National Association was regarded as futile as more than 20 state constitutions are impossible of amendment.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Boston—Boston 1, Washington 0 (13 innings).
At New York—New York 6, Philadelphia 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	43	45	.488
Cleveland	42	48	.465
Chicago	42	49	.459
St. Louis	40	52	.435
Detroit	40	53	.431
New York	37	52	.413
Washington	32	56	.363
Philadelphia	22	83	.210

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At St. Louis—(First game) Pittsburgh 1, St. Louis 0; (second game) Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 1.
At Cincinnati—Chicago and Cincinnati, rain.
At Brooklyn—Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 2, New York 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	43	38	.529
Boston	39	40	.494
Philadelphia	41	42	.492
New York	32	50	.391
Pittsburgh	46	55	.453
Chicago	46	60	.433
St. Louis	47	64	.424
Cincinnati	43	68	.387

BASEBALL BRIEFS

In Monday's game between the Philadelphia Nationals and the Giants, Alexander recorded his 12th shutout of the season by winning his game, 8 to 0. The Red Sox stand very low in run getting. This means that they stand high as baseball entertainers, for if they stand low as scorers, they must have won many close score games in order to head the top of the league as they do to-day.

Henrikson's hand is not broken, but only dislocated. He expects to be back in the game within a few days.

Carrigan is detained in Maine on account of the severe illness of his wife's father.



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EAST VS. WEST WILL MEET ON GRIDIRON THE COMING FALL

Intersectional Games Stand Out as the Feature of Season of 1916 Which Will Be Under Way Before Another Three Weeks Are Ended.

New York, Aug. 16.—Intersectional games will stand out as the feature of the football season of 1916, which will be under way before another three weeks have been checked from the calendar. Almost every section of the country will be represented in these gridiron clashes and indications point to unusual interest and enthusiasm in the great American college game this fall. Close to three months' play will be witnessed this season, as the opening game is scheduled for Sept. 16, and the closing contests will not be staged until Dec. 9.

Each year the number of games increases and the coming season finds more games scheduled than was the case 12 months ago. According to the list prepared in connection with the revised rules of play, the teams of the leading colleges and universities of the country will figure in more than 1,300 contests, while the preparatory and high school eleven will compete in more than twice that number, bringing the total close to the 5,000 mark.

A comparison of the schedules for the coming season and those of the past few years shows a number of changes. The Carlisle Indian school eleven, which has made football history in the past, does not appear among the leading competitors for gridiron honors and Columbia university is again found listed for games with colleges which are close to the first flight of eastern football institutions.

There is an unusual number of contests scheduled for Fridays, although the Saturday games are still overwhelmingly in the majority. Although the so-called championship games are not scheduled until the closing weeks of November, the height of the season, so far as the number of games is concerned, will be reached late in October and the following two Saturdays when the principal college contests each day alone pass the hundred mark. The climax comes with the playing of the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven and the Army-Navy game at New York on the same day—Nov. 25. On the basis of past attendance and receipts these two games should attract close to 150,000 spectators, while the gate receipts will probably exceed \$200,000.

Among the more important intersectional games are those between Syracuse and Ohio; Army vs. Washington and Lee; Yale and Virginia; Harvard vs. North Carolina; Illinois and Colgate; Minnesota and North Dakota; Virginia Poly vs. Yale; Georgetown and Dartmouth; Michigan meeting with Syracuse; Pennsylvania and Cornell during the season; Harvard and Virginia; Notre Dame vs. Army; Missouri vs. Texas; Dartmouth vs. West Virginia; Bucknell and Washington and Lee. Efforts are still being made to bring a Pacific coast university eleven east for one or two big games and there will be the usual intersectional contests between the leading school teams of the Middle West and the East immediately following the close of the regular inter-collegiate schedule.

The University of California will be the first on the gridiron this fall, the Berkeley team getting into action on Saturday, Sept. 16. Seven days later Dartmouth, Harvard and Georgetown will be among the larger colleges to start action in football competition. On the last Saturday of September Cornell, Princeton, Syracuse, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania, Yale, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and a few of the middle western colleges will play their opening games. Michigan starts her gridiron campaign on the following Wednesday and on Saturday, Oct. 7, Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin and other members of the conference follow suit.

Yale will depart from the conventional on Friday, Oct. 20, by playing Virginia Poly at New Haven, but this is an exceptional move, made necessary by the fact that the Yale bowl will be used on Saturday for the staging of a special pageant. The last Saturday of October will witness the initial meetings of the eleven of the larger universities of both the East and West and the results of these games will have a direct bearing on the final outcome of the championship claims of the contending teams. Cornell will tackle Princeton; Michigan will have Syracuse as an opponent; Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh clash; North and South Dakota meet in their annual game; Tennessee plays the University of Florida; Vanderbilt and Virginia come together, and Yale will seek to defeat Washington and Jefferson.

The opening Saturday of November will witness the following important games: Harvard vs. Virginia, Dartmouth vs. Syracuse, Army vs. Notre Dame, Minnesota vs. Illinois, Missouri vs. Texas, California vs. Southern California, Yale vs. Colgate, Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, Washington vs. Oregon, Chicago vs. Purdue, and Georgetown vs. Louisville. A week later Harvard and Princeton, Cornell and Michigan and Pennsylvania and Dartmouth will furnish the feature games of the East, while Tennessee and Vanderbilt, Virginia and South Carolina, Washington and Lee vs. Bucknell are dividing honors in the South. Few, if any, of the conference college teams will play, but the following Saturday will find them all battling for football glory.

On that day Wisconsin and Minnesota, Chicago and Illinois, will be the big contests in the Middle West; Yale vs. Princeton, Harvard vs. Brown, and Syracuse and Colgate the eastern feature games. Pennsylvania will journey to Ann Arbor for her annual meeting with Michigan, Notre Dame will face the Michigan Aggies, California and Washington hold forth on the Pacific coast while the big scholastic game of the East will be staged when Andover and Exeter meet.

An exceptional situation will confront football fans of the East on Saturday, Nov. 25, for the Harvard-Yale game will be played at New Haven while the annual Army-Navy game will be staged at New York. In the Middle West, Chicago meets Minnesota and Wisconsin plays Illinois. Pennsylvania will depart from her usual custom of resting previous to the Thanksgiving day game with Cornell and will meet West Virginia Wesleyan. The Cornell-Pennsylvania contest will be the feature of Thanksgiving day, with the Brown-Colgate and the Pittsburgh-Penn State games a close second in the East. In the South, Vanderbilt vs. University of the South, Kentucky vs. Tennessee, Alabama vs. Georgia and Virginia vs. North Carolina will all be star contests. In the West, Nebraska vs. Notre Dame, California vs. Washington, South California vs. Oregon Aggies, and several other contests between state universities and agricultural schools will be among

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Eggs Are Firm at 28 Cents Per Dozen

NEW POTATOES ARE COMING SLOWLY

Dairy Butter Brings 28@29c and Creamery 31c

Barre, Vt., Aug. 16, 1916.
Fresh eggs firm. New potatoes coming slowly. Wholesale quotations:
Dressed pork—11 1/2@12c.
Veals—11 1/2@12c.
Lamb—18c.
Fowls—18c.
Broilers—27@28c.
Fresh eggs—28c.
Butter, creamery—31c.
Butter, dairy—28@29c.
New potatoes—\$1.10@1.20.

IN BOSTON MARKETS

Butter Prints 34@34 1/2c Per Pound—Choice Eastern Eggs 38@39c.

Boston, Aug. 16.—Local jobbing prices for dairy products follow:

Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 32 1/2@33c, boxes 33 1/2@34c, prints 34@34 1/2c; fancy western creamery 31 1/2@32c, good to choice creamery 30 1/2@31c, fair to good 29@29 1/2c, renovated butter, 27@28c, lard 25@26c; oleomargarine, fancy table stock 20@21c, cooking 16 1/2@17c.

Cheese—New York twins, fancy 18 1/4@18 1/2c, fair to good 16 1/2@17 1/2c; Young America 18 1/2@19c.

Eggs—Fancy henry 43@44c, choice eastern 38@39c, fresh western extras 34@35c, prime firsts 32@33c, firsts 29@30c.

CATTLE PRICES ADVANCE.

Hogs Also Firmer and Selling at Good Prices.

Brighton, Aug. 16.—Higher prices were noticed at the Brighton stockyard yesterday morning on calves and hogs, with a distinctly better tone than a week ago on all kinds of live stock.

Heavy beef cattle were rather firmer, tops being quoted at 8@8 1/2c, with one bunch bringing 9 cents or better. Good cattle brought 7 1/2@8 1/2c and light cattle 7@7 1/2c.

Best beef cows sold up to 7 cents for fancy animals, tops being quotable at 6 1/2@7c, with good cows at 5@6c, ordinary cows at 4 1/2@5c, and canners at 3 1/2@4c.

Bulls were not materially changed, the best offerings being quotable at 6@6 1/2c, with ordinary bulls at 5@6c, and bolognas at 4@4 1/2c.

Two fancy calves sold up to 12 cents, but 11 cents was generally about the top for fancy small lots. Bunch lots of the best stock sold at 10@10 1/2c, fair lots at 9@10c, grassers and drinkers at 7@8c.

Hogs were firmer, best lots selling at 10 1/2@10 3/4c, with rough lots at 9 1/2@10c. The feeling was a little easier later in the day.

Sheep and lambs are arriving more freely again, but prices are not changed, best lambs selling at 8@10c and sheep at 6@8c.

There was a heavy throw of milch cows at the cow barn, and an overflow yard had to be provided. Ordinary milkers brought \$30@40, with good milkers at \$50@75 and fancy milkers at \$80@100. Only an occasional cow would bring the highest figure.

Uncle Sam May Give \$200,000 to Breed Good Horses.

The European war and our own trouble with Mexico has opened the eyes of army men to the lack of suitable horses in this country. Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, O., says: "Recently the army authorities made a horse canvass to learn how many horses suited for cavalry use could be had in the country, and only 250,000 were reported. There has been introduced in both houses legislation to appropriate \$200,000 to provide stallions for breeding horses suitable for army and also agricultural work. Farmers may breed the right kind of mares to them free, by agreeing that the colts may be taken by the army at three years old for \$150; or, if the owner doesn't want to sell at that figure, he shall pay \$25 for the service."

"That sounds as if the government were going to pay a fair price for its horses; but, in fact, it desires to get more horses of this type raised than will be wanted. The plan is to fill the country with the right sort of horses so that they will be available at any time the government may want them."

"Experiments with government stallions in Colorado and Vermont have brought very good results, especially the work with the Morgan breed in Vermont."

A FAMOUS VICTORY

By F. A. MITCHEL

A young man within the German lines in Alsace knocked at the door of a cottage. A girl came to the door and he asked her if he might be accommodated for the night which was coming on. She called to her mother in the German tongue. The young man knitted his brows. He had expected to find French inmates.

The mother came and spoke to the stranger, speaking French with a German accent. He told her that he was traveling and since there was no other house near either she must admit him or he must bivouac for the night. She consented to admit him.

The young man was about twenty-two years old and handsome as a picture. A winning smile began to play about his lips the moment he spoke to the girl, and his eyes indicated his admiration for her. He said nothing about the terrible war that was going on nor did his hostess or her daughter. Nevertheless he assumed that they sympathized with the German cause. For France's lost province has at least as large a population of Germans as French. As to the young man, he was plainly French.

Now, though these persons did not talk about the war, it was evident that the visitor, being a Frenchman within the German lines, was living with a sword suspended over him. True, the country near about was not occupied by troops except in small bands, but any German soldier meeting a Frenchman there would require him to give an account of himself. At bedtime the stranger took a candle and went to the room that had been assigned him, locked the door after him and went to bed, but not to sleep. There was that on his mind that precluded sleep. Life was on the one hand, death on the other. He was liable to be clutched by death.

The girl about midnight, armed with a pair of pliers, went to the guest's door and, feeling with her implement for the end of the key, finally succeeded in turning it. Opening the door, she stole into the guest's room and to a chair beside the bed on which he had put his clothes. She was about to withdraw when she felt a hand on her wrist.

"Let me go," she said in a low voice. "Certainly," said the visitor. "You have doubtless made a mistake in the room."

He released her, and she withdrew. He knew well what her object had been in trying to take his clothes. She suspected he was a spy and that in his pockets would be found papers containing information he was taking to the entente allies.

In the morning when he came down to breakfast and bade the girl good morning his face wore that same winning smile. She did not respond, evidently steeling herself against him. When he started on his journey she had on her hat and coat and gloves. "I am going with you," she said.

"I am delighted."

"You are a spy, and I intend to turn you over to the first German officer we meet."

"Oh, no, you won't!"

"Why not?"

"Because they would stand me up and shoot me."

"I have considered all that."

"But when it comes to seeing me shot down you will regret what you have done."

All this the Frenchman said with that same irresistible smile on his lips.

"Give me the papers you are bearing and you may go free for all me."

"It is beyond your power to free me."

"Why so?"

"You have made a prisoner of my heart, and my heart will not be released."

It was evident that the shot had hit. The girl was winged. But she was not ready to surrender.

"My feelings may drive me one way, but my duty is driving me another. I am capable of sacrificing my feelings to my duty."

"Then do so."

The only weapon he carried was a revolver. Taking it from its holster at his hip he tossed it to her. It fell at her feet. He folded his arms and stood looking at her with that smile which was having the same effect upon her that the eye of a serpent would have on a bird.

"Do your duty to your fatherland. The papers you wish are on my person, but you shall not have them without first killing me."

She was not yet conquered. Taking up the weapon she cocked it, advanced to within a few feet of him, put the muzzle against his breast and said:

"Give me the papers or I will sacrifice you to my duty."

"I love you," was his only response.

"Once more, give me the papers."

"Once more, I love you."

They stood, the eyes of each fixed on

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those of the other. The battle waxed hot, but not with weapons of death. It was a fight of love against duty. Without that smile duty might have won.

Presently he saw victory for himself, defeat for her. Disregarding the weapon pressed against his heart he extended his arms, her hand sank slowly, he encircled her, drew her to him and kissed her.

When he went his way with his papers she returned to the house. Her sense of duty had given place to an all absorbing love.

Ebony. Ebony of the best quality comes from India,